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Stone Fruit

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2005

Approved by:

Maurice House
U.S. Embassy Beijing, Office of Agricultural Affairs

Prepared by:

Wu Bugang and Ralph Gifford

Report Highlights:

The 2005 peach/nectarine crop is forecast at 6.9 MMT as new plantings start bearing fruit. The planted area of peaches/nectarines is expected to slightly increase to 645,000 ha. Plum and apricot are expected to see minor growth in 2005 at 1.65 MMT and 1.05 MMT, respectively. Cherry production is increasing rapidly, and production is forecast at 81,000 MT in 2005. As production and quality improve, China is expected to export more and import less stone fruit in this marketing year.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Production	4
Peach acreage had grown fast in recent years but slowed down in 2004	4
Plum area likely to remain stable due to limited local consumption.....	4
Cherries developing fast, production likely to double in near future	4
Apricot area growth seen mainly in Xinjiang, mostly for processing	5
Government supports focus on research and extension support	5
Consumption	5
Stone fruit not particularly favored by local people, yet consumption growing	5
Trade	6
Better fruit quality and availability is likely to boost exports but cut imports.....	6
Trade Policy	6
New fruit regulation to take effect in July 2005, impact on trade pending	6
Prices	6
Prices fall on increased production	6
Marketing	6
Fruit traders/processors collect majority fruit at farms	6
Tables	8
Import Tariff and VAT for Fresh Stone Fruit in 2005	8
Stone fruit Wholesale Market Prices in Selected Regions	9
Wholesale Market Prices for Apricots.....	9
Wholesale Market Prices for Cherries	10
Wholesale Market Prices for Nectarines	11
Wholesale Market Prices for Peaches	12
Wholesale Market Prices for Plums	13
Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD) Table	14
Fresh peaches and nectarines	14
Fresh plums & prunes.....	16
Fresh apricots.....	18
Fresh cherries	20

Executive Summary

China peach/nectarine area expanded at an average annual rate of 16 per cent from 2001 to 2003. The expansion slowed down in 2004 and production that year was estimated at 6.6 MMT, up 7 per cent from 2003. The production is forecast at 6.9 MMT in 2005 as more trees begin to bear fruit. Plum planted area is expected to show minor growth on flat demand. The 2005 production is forecast at 1.65 MMT on area of 352,000 hectares. Apricot area is expected increase moderately driven by processing expansion: production is forecast at 1.05 MMT in 2005 on area of 280,000 hectares. Cherry production is likely to increase sharply on significant increases in planting and bearing area. Production is forecast at 81,000 MT in 2005, an annual increase of more than 25 per cent, on an area of 42,300 hectares.

Input costs for producing stone fruit such as peaches are lower than for apples in many regions, and new plantings start bearing sooner. The recent increase in peach area was attributed to these profitability factors. As apple prices have fallen in the past several years as production expanded, growers replaced apple trees with peach trees. When peach prices began to fall, farmers slowed down the pace but become cautious about what to plant. New plum plantations are mainly new varieties and prices are quite strong. However, it is not a commonly consumed fruit in China, therefore it is not expected to show significant acreage increase. Likewise, Chinese do not widely consume fresh apricots, and most apricots are dried or made into paste. As processing capacity expands, apricot area is likely to see moderate increase. Cherry area and production are increasing rapidly. But the land is limited as this fruit is sensitive to climate and soil.

China has a long history of planting stone fruit and farmers generally have accumulated sufficient experience and cultivation skills. The government has no specific plans for developing stone fruit but provides technical support through research and extension service. Peaches cultivated are mostly locally-bred varieties, while new plum and cherry plantings are often imported cultivars.

Fruit demand is growing dramatically in China as incomes rise. Chinese routinely consume lots of fresh fruit: According to the official China Statistics Year Book, per capita annual purchases of fresh fruits and melons reached 57.79 kilo per urban household in 2003, up 40.57 per cent from 1990 levels. Improved cold storage, wider distribution and post-harvest handling has extended seasonal availability and lowered prices of many fruits.

As production increases and quality improves, China has begun exporting an increasing quantity of stone fruit, peaches and plums in particular, to neighboring countries. By the same token, stone fruit imports are expected to drop in the future as quality and availability improves, because domestic supplies of stone fruit usually are cheaper, particularly when it comes to such high value stone fruit as cherries and plums. Demand for imported fruit will continue at the high-quality end of the market.

Production

Peach acreage had grown fast in recent years but slowed down in 2004

Post estimates China produced some 6.6 MMT of peaches/nectarines in the 2004 marketing year beginning in January, moderate growth over 2003 on increased bearing area.

Peach/nectarine production in 2005 market year is forecast at 6.9 MMT as more trees begin bearing fruit. Peach planted area experienced an average annual increase of 16 per cent in 2001-2003 on good prices. The rapid growth slowed down in 2004 and is expected to stabilize at the current level as peach prices began to fall. The 2004 peach area was estimated at around 637,000 hectares, a moderate increase over the previous year. Official statistics do not segregate peaches from nectarines, but Post believes that nectarines account for a very small percentage of the total production. The acreage is estimated at 10,000-20,000 hectares. A lot of nectarines are planted in green houses in order to get to the market early. Nectarines are planted mostly in Shandong, Henan and Beijing.

Shandong, Hebei, and Henan are the major peach producing provinces. Rapid expansion of apple acreage in years past had resulted in stagnant prices. When farmers realized that planting peaches would be more profitable, they started to cut down apples trees and replaced with peaches or planted new trees in farmland or hilly areas. Compared with apples, the production cost for peaches is lower at 700-800 RMB per mu (1ha = 15 mu, \$1 = RMB 8.265) in Shandong province. Provincial officials indicated peach trees might start bearing fruit in the second year if a plantation if managed well. Additionally, peaches are more drought resistant and are subject to fewer pests and diseases than apples. The average yield in Shandong is 1,500-2,000 kg/mu, and harvest takes place between July and September in major producing areas.

As peach production keeps growing, the prices began to fall. Farm gate prices have dropped from 2.8 RMB/kg in 2001 to 1.2 RMB/kg in 2004. The central government has set more restrictions on farmland use to ensure grain production as grain production fell sharply in 2003, thus making it more difficult to convert farmland to fruit tree plantations. But as more trees start bearing fruit and management improves, the production and fruit quality is expected to continue growing.

Plum area likely to remain stable due to limited local consumption

No official statistics on plum production or acreage are available. Industry sources estimate the current production at 1.63 MMT and area at 348,000 hectares. The traditional varieties are small with low yield. New plantings have featured imported varieties such as Black Diamond that are favored by consumers. Area planted is likely to see moderate growth in the future as consumption slowly rises. A researcher believes that the central government's recent policy of re-emphasizing grain production has led some farmers cut down newly planted plum trees in some areas. The yield of plums is comparable with peaches. Plums can be grown almost anywhere except Hainan. Southern provinces such as Sichuan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hunan, and Fujian produce more plums than northern China. Many plums are planted sporadically in the field or around the farmers' houses and are normally sold in local markets or consumed by farmers themselves. Processors in southern China make traditional Chinese-style dried plums.

Cherries developing fast, production likely to double in near future

Cherry acreage has increased dramatically in recent years due to high returns. Both local and imported varieties, cherries are planted mainly in Shandong and Liaoning coastal areas as cherries are quite demanding about temperature and humidity. The 2004 cherry area is estimated at around 35,300 ha and production at 64,000 MT. Liaoning agricultural officials indicate that cherry area keeps growing and, because cherries begin bearing fruit in an average of four years, production is likely to double in a couple of year's time. But the pace

of planting new cherries has slowed in 2004, compared with years before. Currently, around one-fourth of cherry trees are bearing fruit.

Apricot area growth seen mainly in Xinjiang, mostly for processing

The country was estimated to have produced more than one million MT of apricots in 2004 on a planted area of some 269,000 hectares. Western Xinjiang is by far the largest fresh apricot-producing province in China and its acreage of 146,000 hectares accounts for more than half of the national total. Between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of fresh apricots are either delivered to apricot paste processors or sun-dried or preserved in Xinjiang. The processing facilities are expanding in this region and farmers are expected to plant more apricots in coming years. Other areas of China are not expected to grow a lot more apricots in the future. The major producing provinces in addition to Xinjiang are Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, and Henan.

Government supports focus on research and extension support

The government policy of converting hillsides into forest and pasture is still in effect. This program subsidizes farmers in western mountainous areas to stop growing grains and instead to plant trees including timber forest and cash crops like fruit to preserve the soil and protect the eco-system. However, there is only so much land and planting of what type of fruit depends on factors like climate and soil type and economic returns. The government funds research institutes and universities in developing or introducing new varieties and new technologies/methods to deal with pests and diseases. Governments at different levels all have extension services providing assistance to farmers in forms of training courses and information sharing. The special tax once levied on economic crops has been eliminated and many provinces have either removed or reduced the agricultural tax. Premier Wen Jiabao declared that agricultural tax would be phased out entirely in 2006.

Consumption

Stone fruit not particularly favored by local people, yet consumption growing

As Chinese people's income rises, they tend to consume more fresh and diversified fruit. Urban household expenditures on fresh fruit and melons account for 7.4% of their food expenses. According to China Statistics Year Book, per capita annual purchases of fresh fruits and melons reached 57.79 kilo per urban household in 2003, up 40.57 per cent from 1990 levels of 41.11 kilo.

Consumption of fresh peaches and nectarines keeps growing as production increases. Imported nectarines started to appear in supermarkets and appearance and better taste compared to local varieties have attracted a number of consumers. Chinese traditionally do not eat many plums and apricots as many believe eating too much of these types of fruit is not beneficial to health. However, new varieties and imported plums have become more available, and appear popular with urban consumers, but the prices are much higher than traditional varieties. High quality fresh apricots are also selling well in the market. Consumers are eating more cherries than before as domestic production increases and prices fall lower. Imported cherries have firmer flesh, better taste and longer storage life than locally produced varieties, but the prices are too high for average citizens. Imported cherries are used mainly as gifts.

Improved distribution and lower tariffs with ASEAN countries have made tropical fruit from southern China and Southeast Asia more available and less expensive. According to an official report, tropical fruit imported from ASEAN countries account for over 70 per cent of China's total fruit import in 2004.

Since stone fruit do not keep in storage as long as deciduous fruit like apples and pears, a large quantity of stone fruit is processed into preserved fruit, juice and juice drinks, and jelly.

Preserved fruit is a traditional snack food for children and young people. Consumption of juice and juice drinks is increasing dramatically.

Trade

Better fruit quality and availability is likely to boost exports but cut imports

Fresh peach exports are increasing as production rises and quality improves. Exports normally go mostly to neighboring countries like Russia and Southeast Asia. As availability of new varieties increases, China exported twice as much of plums to Asian countries in 2004 and the number is expected to increase in 2005. Small quantities of fresh apricots are shipped to Russia. China does not import much high value stone fruit. Import of cherries and plums both declined by half in 2004 due to high prices. New Zealand and the United States (Washington, Idaho, and Oregon) are legitimate exporters of cherries to China. New Zealand is the only country that is eligible to export plums to China (refer to GAIN report CH4048 for a complete list of eligible fruit exporting countries/regions and varieties to China). However, some U.S. plums enter the country through Hong Kong gray channels. Hong Kong trade data indicate its re-export volume of plums to China was more than 6,000 MT in 2004, down from some 16,000 MT in 2003.

Trade Policy

New fruit regulation to take effect in July 2005, impact on trade pending

On December 24, 2004, China published the Administrative Measures of Inspection, Quarantine and Supervision on Entry Fruit that will go into force on July 5, 2005. This regulation, a revision of an existing law, raises new requirements on imported fruit. For example, toxic substance residue levels must comply with relevant Chinese regulations, and Chinese or English description of product, origin, and packer need to be identified on the package, etc. Fruit exporters should carefully study the legislation (see GAIN report CH5004) and work closely with importers to ensure accurate interpretation.

Import tariffs for imported fruit (see table below) have reached the final bound rates in 2004 according to tariff reduction schedule committed by China in its WTO accession document. The tariffs are not expected to change. Fresh fruit exporters to China also pay a VAT of 13 per cent.

Prices

Prices fall on increased production

Stone fruit prices in China had declined in general but rose slightly in 2004. Prices vary significantly at different times and between imported and locally produced varieties. For example, plum prices may go from 1 RMB per kilo (traditional variety) to 8 RMB per kilo (newly introduced variety) to 30 RMB per kilo (Chilean variety) on wholesale markets. China's Ministry of Agriculture regularly publishes wholesale market prices for fruit on its official web site (www.agri.gov.cn) to guide farmers and traders (see table below for selected prices in different regions). The prices do not distinguish locally produced fruit from imported. The price table indicates stone fruit prices normally drop to its lowest levels in summer months when majority of such fruit is harvested.

Marketing

Fruit traders/processors collect majority fruit at farms

Almost all major cities have some kind of wholesale fruit market. Wholesalers from these markets normally go to production areas before harvest and negotiate price with farmers. The fruit is handpicked, packed or bagged and trucked to their respective wholesale markets where it will be further distributed to supermarkets, hotels and small vendors, etc. The remainder, normally lower grade fruit, will be sold at the local wet markets or consumed by growers. Farmers do not normally store stone fruit as they spoil quickly.

The majority of imported fruit is shipped in via southern ports and distributed nationally through Jiangnan Fruit Market in Guangzhou. Distributors sometimes work with supermarkets on promotions, especially for imported fruit. This type of promotion is most common for oranges and apples, and seen rarely for stone fruit due to its small quantities. The most effective way of marketing locally produced fruit is by discount.

No post-harvest treatment is done to stone fruit. Stone fruit do not keep long, and the lack of cold storage has prevented them from traveling too far. In some areas like Shandong province, the government has set up the so-called "Green Road" for fruit transportation. Any authority is barred from checking trucks transporting fruit. Some top quality fruit is packed in fancy packages for gifts. Using forged foreign labels or packaging on domestic fruit is always an issue.

Contact following USDA Agricultural Trade Offices in China for further information related to stone fruit marketing and new developments:

USDA ATO Beijing	USDA ATO Guangzhou	USDA ATO Shanghai
Attn: Mr. LaVerne Brabant	Attn: Mr. Keith Schneller	Attn: Mr. Ross Kreamer
Tel: 86-10-8529-6418	Tel: 86-20-8667-7553	Tel: 86-21-6279-8622
Fax: 86-10-8529-6692	Fax: 86-20-8666-0703	Fax: 86-21-6279-8336
Email: ATOBeijing@usda.gov	Email: ATOGuangzhou@usda.gov	Email: ATOShanghai@usda.gov

Tables**Import Tariff and VAT for Fresh Stone Fruit in 2005**

HS Code	Description	Tariff	VAT
08091000	Apricots, fresh	25%	13%
08092000	Cherries, fresh	10%	13%
08093000	Peaches/nectarines, fresh	10%	13%
08094000	Plums and sloes, fresh	10%	13%
Source: China Source			

Stone fruit Wholesale Market Prices in Selected Regions**Wholesale Market Prices for Apricots**

Region	North	Northeast	Central	South	Southwest	West	China
Time	Monthly and quarterly average prices in USD per kilogram RMB=8.265 US \$1)						
January 2004	5.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.81
March 2004	2.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.42
Avg Q1 2004	4.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.11
April 2004	1.28	N/A	1.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.32
May 2004	1.10	N/A	0.88	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03
June 2004	0.32	0.31	0.42	1.09	N/A	0.29	0.36
Avg Q2 2004	0.76	0.31	0.85	1.09	N/A	0.29	0.88
July 2004	0.22	0.16	0.52	0.49	N/A	0.18	0.28
August 2004	0.38	0.07	0.29	N/A	N/A	0.15	0.28
September 2004	0.44	0.15	0.30	N/A	N/A	0.17	0.36
Avg Q3 2004	0.36	0.13	0.36	0.49	N/A	0.17	0.31
October 2004	0.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.67
November 2004	0.95	0.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.79
December 2004	1.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.09
Avg Q4 2004	0.91	0.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.84
Avg 2004	1.01	0.18	0.56	0.69	N/A	0.20	0.99
January 2005	1.33	N/A	N/A	3.33	N/A	N/A	2.33
February 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.57	N/A	N/A	3.57
Avg Q1 2005	1.33	N/A	N/A	3.41	N/A	N/A	2.74
Avg 2005 to date	1.33	N/A	N/A	3.41	N/A	N/A	2.74

Wholesale Market Prices for Cherries

Region	North	Northeast	Central	South	Southwest	West	China
Time	Monthly and quarterly average prices in USD per kilogram (RMB8.265 = US \$1)						
January 2004	8.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.89
February 2004	8.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.89
March 2004	6.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.01
Avg Q1 2004	7.93	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.93
April 2004	4.57	6.05	2.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.21
May 2004	3.17	4.36	1.54	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.94
June 2004	1.40	0.93	1.78	4.84	N/A	3.81	1.68
Avg Q2 2004	3.28	3.07	2.07	4.84	N/A	3.81	3.16
July 2004	2.01	1.09	1.91	1.57	3.63	1.37	1.85
August 2004	2.78	N/A	1.51	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.32
September 2004	2.41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.41
Avg Q3 2004	2.40	1.09	1.71	1.57	3.63	1.37	2.22
October 2004	3.02	N/A	2.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.90
November 2004	3.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.63
December 2004	3.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.87
Avg Q4 2004	3.53	N/A	2.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.49
Avg 2004	4.18	2.67	1.96	3.21	3.63	2.59	4.10
January 2005	5.81	N/A	N/A	9.65	N/A	N/A	7.57
February 2005	9.68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.68
Avg Q1 2005	7.10	N/A	N/A	9.65	N/A	N/A	8.27
Avg 2005 to date	7.10	N/A	N/A	9.65	N/A	N/A	8.27

Wholesale Market Prices for Nectarines

Region	North	Northeast	Central	South	Southwest	West	China
Time	Monthly and quarterly average prices in USD per kilogram (RMB8.265 = US \$1)						
April 2004	0.98	0.73	1.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.02
May 2004	0.71	0.36	0.85	N/A	N/A	0.53	0.66
June 2004	0.39	0.30	0.39	1.21	N/A	0.46	0.42
Avg Q2 2004	0.74	0.42	0.77	1.21	N/A	0.48	0.76
July 2004	0.14	0.20	0.21	0.70	N/A	0.35	0.26
August 2004	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.71	N/A	0.24	0.28
September 2004	0.32	N/A	0.18	1.21	N/A	0.36	0.50
Avg Q3 2004	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.92	N/A	0.32	0.37
October 2004	0.41	N/A	0.32	1.21	N/A	N/A	0.47
November 2004	0.65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.65
December 2004	0.77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.77
Avg Q4 2004	0.62	N/A	0.32	1.21	N/A	N/A	0.63
Avg 2004	0.52	0.31	0.42	0.99	N/A	0.37	0.58
January 2005	0.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.70
Avg Q1 2005	1.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.70
Avg 2005 to date	1.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.70

Wholesale Market Prices for Peaches

Region	North	Northeast	Central	South	Southwest	West	China
Time	Monthly and quarterly average prices in USD per kilogram (RMB8.265 = US \$1)						
January 2004	0.48	N/A	0.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.51
February 2004	0.29	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.41
March 2004	2.42	N/A	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.07
Avg Q1 2004	1.06	N/A	0.91	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00
April 2004	0.96	N/A	0.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.93
May 2004	0.77	N/A	1.03	0.54	N/A	N/A	0.81
June 2004	0.33	0.23	0.15	0.27	N/A	0.69	0.37
Avg Q2 2004	0.72	0.23	0.43	0.36	N/A	0.69	0.72
July 2004	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.24	0.22	0.49	0.21
August 2004	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.28	N/A	0.25	0.18
September 2004	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.44	N/A	0.43	0.29
Avg Q3 2004	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.34	0.22	0.40	0.23
October 2004	0.27	0.45	0.19	0.42	N/A	0.75	0.45
November 2004	0.86	0.20	0.28	0.40	N/A	0.73	0.63
December 2004	N/A	N/A	0.30	0.44	N/A	N/A	0.37
Avg Q4 2004	0.71	0.28	0.25	0.41	N/A	0.74	0.53
Avg 2004	0.64	0.21	0.36	0.37	0.22	0.55	0.60
January 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.45	N/A	N/A	2.45
February 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.36	N/A	N/A	2.36
Avg Q1 2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.42	N/A	N/A	2.42
Avg 2005 to date	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.42	N/A	N/A	2.42

Wholesale Market Prices for Plums

Region	North	Northeast	Central	South	Southwest	West	China
Time	Monthly and quarterly average prices in USD per kilogram (RMB8.265 = US \$1)						
January 2004	1.86	N/A	2.54	3.93	N/A	N/A	2.53
February 2004	1.75	N/A	2.72	2.78	N/A	N/A	2.35
March 2004	1.88	N/A	2.72	2.48	N/A	N/A	2.40
Avg Q1 2004	1.83	N/A	2.67	3.07	N/A	N/A	2.43
April 2004	2.19	N/A	2.47	2.66	2.72	N/A	2.31
May 2004	1.84	N/A	1.52	2.78	N/A	N/A	1.81
June 2004	1.24	0.73	1.34	1.56	N/A	N/A	1.33
Avg Q2 2004	1.82	0.73	1.94	2.14	2.72	N/A	1.90
July 2004	0.84	0.24	1.10	1.24	N/A	0.24	0.94
August 2004	0.65	0.09	1.47	1.05	N/A	0.14	0.75
September 2004	1.03	0.08	1.80	1.68	0.85	0.12	1.23
Avg Q3 2004	0.87	0.15	1.51	1.38	0.85	0.15	1.01
October 2004	0.71	N/A	2.30	2.03	N/A	0.12	1.44
November 2004	1.46	N/A	2.90	1.96	N/A	3.15	1.86
December 2004	1.96	N/A	2.90	2.11	N/A	3.39	2.36
Avg Q4 2004	1.39	N/A	2.73	2.03	N/A	2.51	1.88
Avg 2004	1.45	0.24	2.21	2.12	2.10	1.09	1.78
January 2005	1.60	N/A	2.90	2.96	N/A	3.39	2.34
February 2005	0.73	N/A	2.39	1.63	N/A	3.39	2.11
Avg Q1 2005	1.31	N/A	2.73	2.52	N/A	3.39	2.26
Avg 2005 to date	1.31	N/A	2.73	2.52	N/A	3.39	2.26

Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD) Table
Fresh peaches and nectarines

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Fresh Peaches & Nectarines				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Area Planted	0	607200		637000	0	645000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production		6148100		6640000	0	6905600
Non-Comm. Production		10000		12000	0	15000
TOTAL Production	0	6158100	0	6652000	0	6920600
TOTAL Imports		102		137	0	180
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	6158202	0	6652137	0	6920780
Domestic Fresh Consump		5324373		5786528	0	5953780
Exports, Fresh Only		18829		15609	0	22000
For Processing		815000		850000	0	945000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	0	6158202	0	6652137	0	6920780

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Fresh Peaches & Nectarines		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	10270	Russia	9853
Russia	6223	Hong Kong	3713
Vietnam	1011	Vietnam	975
Singapore	494	Singapore	398
Macau	317	Macau	290
South Korea	214	Malaysia	132
Mongolia	136	Thailand	83
Indonesia	122	Indonesia	41
Malaysia	27	Saudi Arabia	38
Thailand	13	Mongolia	36
Total for Others	18827		15559
Others not Listed	2		50
Grand Total	18829		15609

Fresh plums & prunes

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Fresh Plums & Prunes				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Area Planted	0	341000	0	348000	0	352000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	0	1596000	0	1630000	0	1650000
Non-Comm. Production	0	8500	0	9000	0	8800
TOTAL Production	0	1604500	0	1639000	0	1658800
TOTAL Imports	0	12584	0	5588	0	3000
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	1617084	0	1644588	0	1661800
Domestic Fresh Consump	0	1033947	0	1043055	0	1053300
Exports, Fresh Only	0	3137	0	6533	0	8500
For Processing	0	580000	0	595000	0	600000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	0	1617084	0	1644588	0	1661800

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Fresh Plums & Prunes		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
New Zealand	12292	New Zealand	5371
Chile	292	Chile	217
Total for Others	12584		5588
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	12584		5588

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Fresh Plums & Prunes		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Vietnam	1432	Russia	2418
Hong Kong	865	Hong Kong	1973
Russia	553	Vietnam	1604
Macau	231	Pakistan	149
Singapore	30	Macau	133
Malaysia	21	Malaysia	130
Sri Lanka	2	Singapore	94
Italy	2	India	15
Thailand	1	Indonesia	12
		Sri Lanka	3
Total for Others	3137		6531
Others not Listed	0		2
Grand Total	3137		6533

Fresh apricots

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Fresh Apricots				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Area Planted	0	255500	0	269000	0	280000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	0	1010000	0	1025000	0	1050000
Non-Comm. Production	0	18000	0	17500	0	17800
TOTAL Production	0	1028000	0	1042500	0	1067800
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	1028000	0	1042500	0	1067800
Domestic Fresh Consump	0	527818	0	531541	0	536600
Exports, Fresh Only	0	182	0	959	0	1200
For Processing	0	500000	0	510000	0	530000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	0	1028000	0	1042500	0	1067800

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Fresh Apricots		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Russia	98	Russia	957
Hong Kong	81	Japan	1
Mongolia	3	Hong Kong	1
Total for Others	182		959
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	182		959

Fresh cherries

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Fresh Cherries,(Sweet&Sour)				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Area Planted	0	30700	0	35305	0	42,300
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	0	35000	0	64000	0	81000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	0	35000	0	64000	0	81000
TOTAL Imports	0	1447	0	702	0	350
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	36447	0	64702	0	81350
Domestic Fresh Consump	0	36223	0	64452	0	80930
Exports, Fresh Only	0	24	0	0	0	120
For Processing	0	200	0	250	0	300
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	0	36447	0	64702	0	81350

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Fresh Cherries,(Sweet&Sour)		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	1309	U.S.	449
Others		Others	
Cheli	134	New Zealand	196
New Zealand	4	Cheli	57
Total for Others	138		253
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	1447		702